National Republican

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

of, and, an each of allegiance must accompany proposition; proposition; proceeding the addressed to Brigadier General; possible must be addressed to Brigadier General; of Stocker, Chief Quantramasus, people of ingion, Washington, D. C., and should be yearly the required to assumptany his abides with a guarantee, signed by here tradition with a guarantee, also believe the state of the persons, last, is ease, also believe the second of the content of the same paragraph the southern for the same paragraph the southern for the same paragraph the southern for the same paragraph of the content of the same paragraph is a casponability of the guarantee must be a by the official sectificate of the airx of the at by the official sectificate of the airx of the at by the official sectificate of the airx of the at by the official sectificate of the airx of the at by the official sectificate of the airx of the at Attorney.

quired by the Government.

D. H. BUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermarter
febile-18t Depot Washingto

CHIEF QUARTESMASTER'S OFFICE, DESCRIPTION, DESCRIPTION, AMERICATOR, O.C. February II, 1884. ED PROFOSALS will be received at this ITUESDAY, Marcie I, 1864, at 10 o'dook altivering in the sity of Washington, D.C. wing amounts of Rooting Felt and Fitch

a themfrom, and the waters were defrow.

of Pitch or Roofing Commit, must residant three hundred (500) pounds, in good sound barrels, said barrels to free of cost to the Government, a offered by the suscensful hitder will to a rigid impection before being as inspector, appointed by the Govern

PROFOSALS, must be written out in words on the late the full name and post office ad-bidded in the parties will not be con-from daloys parties will not be con-tant to the parties will not be con-tant to the parties of the parties of the mountain.

District Court, or of the United States
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In a sum equal to the amount of the amigned by the contrastor and both of his
ors will be required of the successful
or bidders upon signing the contrast.

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SEALED PROPOBALS WILL be received at this office until it o'clock Mr., FIDLAY, February is, 1884, 60° ONE THOUSAND (1,000) CAVALRY BUREAU, it is stated of Enditesting the sile day of Merin and Lucia Ella administrators of Rishard Ella, deseased, the admini

Daily National Republican.

VOL. IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TINE VISITING CARD

RECEDITS

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

RAILROADS. CHANGE OF HOURS Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltim

ERAL MOVEMENTS On and after Wednesday, January 30, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADA., FOR Baltimure, at 4.35 a. m., (Bryessa, Mondays enopied) 5.15, 13 m., 2.30 p. m. and 11 19 p. m.
Olimeter, at 6.56 a. m., 11, 2.35, 256 and 11 p. m.
Wilmington, at 4.35 (Rendays excepted) 2.55
m., 1.15, 125, 5.55 and 12 m.
New Cockin, at 5.55 a. m. and 5.54 p. m.
Differed, at 5.55 a. m. and 5.54 p. m.
Baltisburg, at 5.55 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE Saltimore at 8.5, mad .16 a. m., (Hispeans,) 13.46 5, and 9.25 p. m. Winnington at 7.15, 5, sed 12.16 a. m., 18.65, 6, 6.36 and 11.66 p. m. Saltimory at 13.66 p. m. Saltimory at 13.66 p. m.

Saltsburye at 15.00 p. m.
Miltory at 15.00 p. m.
Miltory at 5.00 p. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Dever at 5.00 p. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Dever at 5.00 p. m. and 5.00 p. m.
The first at 5.00 p. m. (1.00 p. m.)
Lake b. 150 p. m.
Lake Baltimore for Saltsbury and intermediate
Miltons at 1.00 p. m.
Lake Baltimore for Dever and intermediate statures. at 12.00 p. m. ESS OF WRICH WILL BE PAID IN ADVANCE

TRAINS FOR SALTIMORS TALLES FOR SALTIMORS
Leave Checke at Set a. m., a. m. for Phil-dalphia and intermedi Lever Wilmannfon for Patternipal to the fisher places at 4.50 p. m. of the places at 4.50 p. m. of the fisher places at 5.50 p. m., from Patternipal to Wilmington at 4.50 n. m.

DALTIMORE AND OHIO
On and after WHIDNENDAY, Jun. 20th, 1564, daily
trains will be run between Washington and New
York, and Washington and the West, as follows: FOR PHILADRIPHIA. NEW YORK and BOSTON Leave Washington at 7 and 18.66 a. m., and 8 and 1.80 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday of

FOR BALTIMORE. Leave at 4.50, 7, and 19.65 s. m., and 3, 4.24, 5, and 7.50 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday of 7 s. m., and 3 and 7.50 p. m. coly. Spinia and Prevent Marchill of the District of POR ALL PARTS OF THE WHOT

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH, Loave Baltimore at 4.50, 7.10, 8.45 and 8.45 and 8.45 and 8.50 p. m., except Sunday. Sunday at 4.50 and 8.45 a. m., and 2.50 p. m. FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 6.29 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Leave Mashington at 7.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.
Trains leaving Washington at 7 a. m. and 7.25
p. m. go through to New York wishaut design af 7.25
p. m. go through to New York wishaut design af 7.25
p. m. go through to New York wishaut design af 7.25
p. m. go through to New York wishaut design and full trains from Baltimere, viep At all way points.

For further information, tickets of every kind, and, apply to George 8. Koonte, Areat at Washington Station, or at the tacket office.

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1864. ARRANGEMENTS 1864

REW YORK LINES. HE W YORK LIRBS.

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A. M., vin Camdon and Jersey CityR Class Taket
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At 11 K. M., via Kensington and Jersey City; Al II.F. M., vis. Kinkington and Jersey Liv.
Southern Mr II ...
As 1 M (Night) vis. Kennington and Jersey
City, Southern Express
At 6 P. M., vis Camdon and Amboy — Assensimodation (Preight) and Passenger)—
Int dissa tiskot
The 8.18 P. M. Evening Mail and the 1.50 (Night) Southern Express will run daily, (all ethers, Son-Jerse assential.)

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awest hand that, held is mi feams the one thing I seems to It The soul's one anchorage in the I take thee as the sign.

Of awarder days in store
For life, and more than life, when life is done.
And thy soft pressure leads me gently on
To Beaven's own Evermere.

I have not much to say, or any words that fit such fond request: t my blood speak to thins, and bear the flome silent heartward way. Thrice blest the faithful faind high saves even while it blessess hold me fest: t me not go beneath the floods at last, so near the better land.

Sweet hand that thus in mine, feems the one thing I cannot live without, My heart's one anedro's little's storm and de Take this, and make um thine. —Freer's Megazine.

OFFICIAL PAPERS. spondence Laid Before Congress the Department of State. GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Scuard to Lord Lyon

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.
MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowled Ay Loup: I have the monor to a andahip ad-receipt of the note which your lordship ad-smed to me on the 18th instant, and which courses questions that arise out of the capressed to me on the tota measure, flacuses questions that arise out of the cap-are of the Granite City and the Tampico.

That the Government of the captor may, in

That the Government of the captor may, in some cases, previous to condensation, appropriate to itself the vossel before formal condennation, holding itself responsible for the full value if final condennation shall not pass, is a well-settled principle of admiralty law, practiced upon by all nations. That in the absence of which Great Britain has adopted. The Consti-tution of the Uniced Battes expressly confers upon Congress power to legislate in such cases. Congress has exercised this power. The ques-tion which her Majesty's Government have raised, namely, whether in this act, so con-strated as to apply to vessels of neutral States, Congress, has intringed on the law of nations, has been submitted by this Department to the Attorney General of the United States, who is the legal advisor of the Government. Your lordship's note will be placed in his hands, and when I shall seceive the opinion I shall be ena-

when I shall regard his placed in his hands, and when I shall regard his opinion I shall be em-highed to take the President's instructions for a resolution of the webject. Your locability note further presents as an abuse of belligerent power an alleged practice on the part of the haval officers of the United States, of detailing whole crows of captured on the part of the naval officers of the United States, of detaining whole craws of captured vessels for a considerable period, and the capture of the Tampico is reported as a case in which this abuse was committed. I freely admit the principle of law upon which your ordablp insists. I shall again call the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to enforcing this principle, if further instruction be becausery.

P. S.—As a proof of at least the domicile Clement in Texas the undersigned has a honor to subjoin a transcript of a business co of that person, which he delivered to Committee der Hunter:

Robert F. Clement, wholesale and retail grocer.

Coen & Clement, forwarding and commission merchants, (opposite New Wharf.) Indianols, Texas.

forcing this principle, if further instruction be becomeny.

I have, however, to remark, in connexion with this point, that there has been, and there yet continues, a comprehensive and systematic attempt in Great Britain to violate the blockede of the insurrectionary ports in derogation of the neutrality proclaimed by her Majosty's Government, that very many vessels, issuing from ports in various parts of the British dominions, are constantly and indefatigably engaged in this undertaking, with all the advantages of large capital, great-skill, and the cover gaged in this undertaking, with all the salvan-tages of large capital, groat-skill, and the cover of national neutrality. When oncor their reasons is captured her master and owners histinially make complaints to their Government, which experience has proved in many cases exagger-sted, and in some absolutely fairs. When the complaints are presented to this Repartment it requires some time to obtain such accurate re-ports, upon official investigation, as will en-able the Executive Government to decide, advi-sedly, upon the merits of the complaints. These facts are stated, not for the purpose of claiming an exemption from a just liability of the Government, or to excuse it from making the most prompt and searching inquiry, but simply to show that, while the case is under examination here, it will be unsafe to assume

examination here, it will be unsafe to assume the interested statements of captured parties as the interested statements of captured parties as conclusive.

I am sure that her Majosty's tiovernment are content to abida by the laws of nations in regard to these frequent and embarrasing complaints. I should be doing great injustice to your lordship if I were not to confess that, personally, you have conducted them, on your side, with great courtery and kindness. I am sure, also, that it has been the endeavor of this Government to reciprocate these good and friendly dispositions. I am not aware of any one important point in repard to the exercise of belligeront right of capture in which full and yet precise instructions have not been given by the Secretary of the Navy, nor of any well-established case of departure from these instructions in which a proper remedy has not been applied. But the unsatisfactory condition of the correspondence between us, on this suboven appuses. But the unsatisfactory condition of the correspondence between us, on this subject, has now attracted the special attention of this Department, and I have the pleasure to say that, hereafter, there will be renoved efforts to grant against a necessity for complaints, as far as possible, and to commission them when used, New York for Washington at 8 and 18 a. and apply the proper remedies when establish p. m. and is midaight. The Sundsy line ed. I have no doubt that, on the part of your

see participant states in a special participant state in the machine when making the presence of the world and in the mach formal water and the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the states and presence of the world and in the machine participant states in the presence of the world and in the states and present the presence of the world and in the states and present the presence of the world and in the states and present the presence of the world and in the states and present the presence of the world and in the states and present the presentation of the p

which seems to be advanced by her Majesty's Government, that Capiala Hunter, by merely classing the General Husk and her cargo into Spanish waters, made this Government italic for the loss of the vessel and cargo, even though it resulted from an accidental fire, or from an act of incendiarism of the captain and crew of the General Rusk. A loss occurring in either of these ways was no legitimate consequence of the pursuit or of the boarding of the vessel within the maritime jurisdiction of a friendly Power.

NO. 71

alonally reached this Government. The proper departments promptly adopted measures which it is believed are sufficient to defeat the criminal enterprise. After making due explanations to Lord Lyons, I have, by the President's direction, requested Preston King, Earl, of Ogdenaburg, on the shore of Luke Eric, to of Ogdenaburg, on the shore of Luke Eric, to or of the control of the preparations which have been made by this Government, and to confer freely with him upon the subject, with a view to conform all our proceedings to the treaty regulations existing between the two countries, and to the comity which is due to Great Britain. It seems proper that you should make these proceedings known to Earl Russell, with expressions of the satisfaction with which the President regards what has been so promptly and liberally done by the Governor General of Canada and by Lord Lyons.

It is thought here that the occasion is a stating one for asking Earl Russell to consider the incidents I have related, in connection with the occarrences which have taken place within the proper British realm, threafening invasion or signression directly from the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow. Do not these incidents show the expediency, not to say the necessity, for some amendments of the laws of the two intions, so as to security that headle expeditions will not yet lasue from British ports? If such expeditions is helical british ports on our frontler, and discwhere. Could we possibly avoid conflicts between the two countries, if British shores or provinces should, through any misanderstanding, be suffered to become bases for naval and military operations against the United Batass?

Moreover, the principles which shall expendent the maritime conduct of neutral Rates, because the principles which shall expendent to be come bear of the principles which shall expendent to be come bear of the principles which shall expendent to be come bear of the principles which shall expendent to become bases for naval and military operations against the Uni the vessed within the maritime jurisdiction of a friendly Power.

The undersigned further thinks that the evidence which was taken on the trial of Captain funite shows that Clements and his associates are fishoyal citizens of the United States; that they are not, and never were, subjects of Great Britain; that its alleged transfer of the General Rusk was manifestly fraudulent, being attended with no change of possession or payment of consideration money, besides many significant badges of actual fraud, and that the pretunes was made a simply for the purpose of fraudu-was made a simply for the purpose of frauduconsideration money, besides many significant badges of actual fraud, and that the pretence was made aimply for the purpose of fraudulently assuming a British character and the protection of a British flag. The undersigned feels assured that her Majesty's Government, upon a careful review of the subject, will diachim, instead of sustaining, such an unprincipled and mischlerous transaction.

In the riow which he undersigned has taken it has not been necessary to decide a question which her Majesty's Government has infimated as stricing in the case, namely, whether a condemation by a pretended price court in the lastingent States would operate to change the property of the General Rusk. It is enough to say that the undersigned is not aware that any such pretended sentence or judgment has been thus far shown to have been passed, and no such court has been shown to exist. The General Rusk was notoriously an American vessel, and it is not satisfactorily shown in the case that the title in her has user been, in good faith, lawfully vested in any subject of Great Britain. At the same time, it is hardly necessary for the undersigned to remark that the United Bates have never assented to the position which her Majesty's Government assumes, namely, that the insurgents are a lawful belligrent, and consequently the United Bates insist that, as between those insurgents and the United Bates, all such proceedings of their pretended authorities are simply lilegal and void.

In regard to the alleged transfer of the tien-

become bases for naval and military operations against the United States?

Moreover, the principles which shall regulate the marktime conduct of neutral Blacks hereafter are quite likely to be settled by the procedents which arise during our present civil war. Great Britain, as we think, must ultimately be as deeply concerned as we are in preserving in the greatest vigor the cordial principle of non-intervention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWAHD.

Right Hon. Lord LYOMS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Scourd to Mr. Adams.

eral Rusk to a British subject, the undersigned will add that the judge of the United States for the southern district of Florida has reconstructed in two cases very similar in their electricumstances, namely, that of the Emma and het cargo, and that of the Florida, that such a transfer, though apparently regular, is, in point of fact, collusive, and therefore a frand upon the belligerent right of this Government under the law of nations. Washi Nuton, November 17, 1882.

Sin: Your despateh of October 29 (No. 358) has been received. I thank you for the newspaper debates which you have furnished me or the subject of the armed naval expeditions prepared in British ports.

the subject of the armen mana saper pared in British ports.

I think you have rightly derived the existin embarrasaments of the British Government I regard to our affairs from the one cause—the error of investing the insurgents with a bell portunity to renew to Lard Lyons the assurance of his high consideration.
William H. Shward.
Right Hon. Lord Lyons.

regard to our affairs from the one cause—the error of investing the innurgents with a belligrent character.

The latest incidents disclose that the insurents, so long tolerated and practically cherlands on long tolerated and practically cherlands on the second of the latest incidents of the latest provinces, adjacent to our ports, with design for a border campaign. It seems surprising that they have not earlier made this attempt. The Canadian suthorities, desirous of peace and besedicial commerce with us, have not been slow to discover the duties devolved upon them by comity and international law, and they have acted promptly and effectively in fulfilling those obligations. Her Majesty's Government cannot fail, I think, to approved this course, because it is conservative of their trans-Atlantic Empire. It seems to me, also, that they cannot castly undervalue the good faith and candor of this Government in its proceedings in regard to this new class of embarrassments. It is certain that in such attempts as the insurgents free a cadaciously making in Canadia, we may be seen consistent of offence, if we were disposed to be agree slow or unfriendly to Great Britain. We shall probably pass through the present difficulties castly, but other plots will follow. Certainly the humargents are inventive, bold, and enterprising. Their schemes are suggestive. They have failed because of deficiency of material power and moral strength in the insurrection itself. They are the disturbers of the neace at home, and notalism more here. Mr. Second to Lord Lyons.

Department of State.

Washington, August 13, 1682.

Mr Loud: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's note of the 7th instant, which relates to the espitire of the Clyda, a British schooner, in May last, by the United States ship Schooner. You inform me that the Clyde was taken into Key West, and that it has been reported to her Majesty's Government that the cause of the scirure was suspicion that she had, what your lordship calls Confederate property on board; and that you are, therefore, requested to impire whether the Government of the United States has decided not to adhere to the principles of maritime was which were adopted by the Congress naterial power and moral strength in naturection itself. They are the disturbers he neares cided not to adhere to the principles of manitime war which were adopted by the Congress
of Paris.

In a despatch sent to Mr. Adams, of the 7th
of September, 1891, Diphomatic Correspondence, 1891, No. 83, he was authorized to say at
the majesty's Government as follows.

"Regarding this negotiation as at an end, the question arises, What, then, are to be the
views and policy of the United States in regard
to the rights of neutrals in maritime war in the
present case? My previous despatches have
no uncertainty upon that point. We regard
Great Britain as a friend. Her Majesty's flag,
according to our traditional principles, coverf
enemy's goods not contraband of war.
Goode
of her Majesty's subjects not contraband of war,
are exempt from confincation, though found under a neutral or disloyal flag. No depredations
shall be committed by our naval forces, or by
those of any of our citizens, so far as we can
prevent it, upon the vessels or property of Birtish subjects. Our blockade, being effective,
must be respected.

"The unfortunate failure of our negotiations
to many the law of mations in regard to maritime war does not make us enemites, although,
if they had been successful, we should have,
perhaps, been more assured friends." insurrection itself. They are the disturbers of the peace at home, and nothing more here. They are disturbers of the peace of Europe, and can be nothing more there. Slaveholders, seeking to subvert justice and establish slavery, they have not even strength enough to destroy the Union. How like are all the European policies which assume that such architects can build and maintain States! When shall we see the Governments of Great Britain and France apprehending this truth! What new and unnecessary complications are we to go

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF TAIL. (
WARRISTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1881. (
Sin: You listeraling departs of the 13th o.
November (No. 530) has been received.

Adhering to our American policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries, I
shall not engage in speculations upon the
probable effects.

terference in the affairs of other countries, I shall not ougage in speculations upon the probable effects of the proposition of the Emperor of Figures for a European congress.

I may properly observe, however, in that connexion, that it seems as if, abroad as well as at home, the course of political ideas, which was so radely broken by the unhappy insurfection in this country, is resuming its natural and acquatomed order. European statesmen and governments must, in the main, be so far content with governing Europe as to leave to The Government of the United States still adheres to the policy laid down in the instructions which I have recited.

It has no special information of the grounds of the capture of the tiyde, and it is inclined to doubt the securacy of the report to which your lordship alludes. To guard, however, against the possibility of misapprohension on the subject a copy of that note will be transmitted by the Attorney General to the servical prosecuting officers of the prize courts for their information.

Mational Republican

European States can disturb none but visionary minds. We can never be dangurous, unless we are armed. We were never so great, and yet never so completely marmed, as we were when this civil war broke out. We were never before so shorn of national prestige as we are now, through the operation of domestic faction; yet we have never before been so strongly armed as we are at this moment, upon hand and water. If we have ever been aggressive, it was the interest of slavery that made as belligerent abroad, as it was the same interest that has now affilted ourselves with civil war. We can be only a peaceful nation, if we are left to enjoy our independence in the way that our destiny leads us. We can only become a disturber of the world's peace by being called into the world to defend that independence.

called into the world to use the dence.

I do not know in what way Great Britain and France may think it expedient to revote the injurious policy they have hitherto pursued in regard to us, but I think that in order to direct their attention with more earnestness to European affairs, they must soon come to the conclusion that it is wise to result American affairs exclusively to the Government of the United States.

States.
I am, sir, your obodient servant,
Willeam H. Sewand.
Charles Francis Adars, Eq., &c., &c., &c.
[To be continued.]

IS ARKANSAS AN ORGANIZED STATE.

Speech of Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 16th, 1864.

Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the case of James M. Johnson, claiming to be a Representative to

this House, from the Second Congressional District of Arkansas. When the credentials were offered on a previous occasion, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, moved to lay them upon the table. At the requast of Mr. Dawes, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis withdrew the motion, and allowed Mr. Dawes to explain why he presented them, which he did in a conise statement. Mr. Davis debated the subject at some length, reflecting somewhat upon the action of the President and General Banks in reorganising a State government in Louisiana. Mr. Davis, in answer to a opposition by Mr. Boutwell, who vindicated the President and General Banks, said that he did not in the least degree cast any imputation upon the faith of the President, but he said he did impeach the

legality of his proclamation. Mr. Bontwell, of Massachusetts, then

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, then spoke as follows:

Mr. Boutwell. I do not propose to discuss its legality, but I have a settled conviction that this nation in its present condition ought, before it, by any process, either executive, legislative, or judicial, recognizes the existence of these rebel States, to carvass the whole quastion. The right of this gouldenan, if he has any legal right, to a seat upon this floor, is a very subordinate and unimportant claim as very subordinate and upon most substantial and thorough investigation, whether Arkansas is a State in this Union. I have examined this master as much as I was also, from the commencement of the central field most, saddinate the settled conviction that the State of Arkansas and the other ten co-operating States in this rebellies have no legal or constitutional existence as States of this Union.

Mr. Ganson. I would like to ask the question when those States ceased to exist. Was it on the passage of the secession ordinance? In ont, I should like to know at what point of time they ceased to exist and got out of the Union!

Mr. Boutwell. I will state my own views in my own way and as I so not I had leave and the land of t as follows:

into they censed to exist and got out of the Union!

Mr. Boutwright. I will state my own views in my own way, and as I go on I shall answer the leading of the Union!

Mr. Boutwright. I will state my own views in my own way, and as I go on I shall answer the leading of the work. The foundation of my whole theory is in this political proposition, that on this continent neither a colony nor a State has ever existed except by the will of the people within its limits. From that proposition I infor another, which is that no State can cease to exist as a State except by the will of the people within its limits. If you dony the constitutional power of the people to annul their existence as a State, as a political organization, you have to admit that, whatever may be the constitutional right or absence of right, the faces still is that the power is in the people of a State to declare whether there will uried or mot, and there is neither power in the universe, in the absence of divine interference, to create the State of Arkanasa and compel her to take her place in this Union, to send members to this. House and Schators to the other branch of Congress, except with the consent and will of the people themselves. We have before us this great fact, that for nearly three years past Arkanasa has declared, in the presence of the world and in, the most formal manner known to human proceedings, that, as a State, he has ceased to retief in the American Union.

Mr. Garnot. Will the gentleman yield to

Will apply to say of the fellowing Morasy, reward to the amount of the con-ed by the contractor and both of his will be required of the sussessful bid key upon signing the contract. FORM OF GVARANTES. ARCBUITING OFFICERS A. S. BAKER.

J. C. MYDE. C. A. KEASSEY,

To this guarantee must be appended the official religions of the second of the second for the large terms for the second for the large terms as well as the right to solvet from each bid and quantities, at the prices therein named, as is quired by the Government,

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT

hundred and eight (108) ions of Roofing Felt. ement. The particular kind or description of the abov ticles must be stated in the proposal, and bidder III be required to furnish samples of the article

proposition.

s must be addressed to Brigadier GenRucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of
m, Washington, D. C., and should be
trked "Proposals for Roofing Felt and

slating marked "Proposals for Roofing Fell and Pittle "

GURANTEE.

The bidder will be required to secondary his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two re-ponenties persons, that is case he bids secopied, he will at anna execute the contract for the same, with good smoothlesten unreties, in a cun equa-to the smoothlesten unreties, in a cun equa-to the smoothlesten unreties, in a case the ad-tical set of the contract with the terms of the advertigement; had in case the said bidder should fall to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bid-ler and this next lowest responsible bidder, or the perced to whom the southeat may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the short of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

We, the undersigned, restricted of the sounty of a state of the least of the sounty of the sounty of the sounty of the sounty of the sound guarantee in ease the forgoing bid of the seasontee, that he or they will at once are once the soultest for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, is a sum equal to the anneant of the sources, to furnish the artistes proposed in conformity to the terms of the odvertissment, dated Fabrary II, 1894, under which the bid was made, and in sees the said — shall fall to snist this a sone the said. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON
In the same of William E. Andre, administrator
of Charles Rabring, desensed, the administrator
aforeastd has, with the approbation of the Orphan-

Court of Washington southty aforesaid, appointed silference between the offer of the anid—and the next lawest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the centred may be swared and earlies. Witness:

| Given the contract may be swared and earlies with the contract may be awared and earlies with the contract may be awared and earlies the contract may be awared to offer of said descased, and of the appears a state of said descased, and of the appears a state of said descased, and of the appears and turned into the contract may be also be as a second of said descased, and of the appears as the same have been collected and durined into the contract may be assembled to the contract may be assembled to said the said that may be desimed too high is received by the Depot Quartermans, as well as the right to saise from each of the contract of

purposes.
These specifications will be strictly apheved to and rigidity as specifications will be strictly apheved to and rigidity as second in sway particular. No bid will be antermined partnermants.
No bid will be antermined partnermants and the strictly as guaranty on the farranty sea be had on application to Cuptain John W. Maxim. A. Q. M., at Boston, Mass., or at this files. Bucessathi hidders will be required to enter into writing sontrasts, with good and sufficient security, within four (4) days from date of acceptance of bids.

relis-lawsw

Thils IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT

the subserber hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Washington sounty, in the District of Columbia, letters teatamentary on the personal sente of James Worder, late of Washington city, D. C. dessaced. All persons having claims against the said dessaned, are hereby warned to exhibit the ame, with the vacalest thereof, to the subserber, on the columbia of the said dessaned and the said dessaned are hereby against the order of the said seather. On the said of the said.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1884.

ELIEA WARDER,

Excentrix. (bids.)
The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
The understance reserves the right to reject all
its deemed unreacounble.
No bid will be satertained for loss than fifty No bid will be entertained for loss links flip
horses.

Fayment will be made on completion of contrast
or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

THIS IB TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT
the unberriber hath obtained from the Orsiry floress," and addressed to Capitale James A
filin, Chief Quartermander, Cavalry Bureau.

Washington, D. C.
Amy firther information will be promptly gives
on applies the to be a supplied to the complete of the present of the complete of selection of the same, with the venchage of selection of the same, with the venchage of selection of the complete of the compl